From Our Own Correspondent. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 20, 1859.

A trial of strength has at length occurred between the Contederation and Buenos Ayres. The first occurred two weeks ago in a cannonade that was made upon the butteries at Rosario by the fleet of Buenos Ayres. It was so managed that only two or tyree gues were dismounted, and little or a damage was done in return to the feet.

The next occurred at the island of Martin Garcia, on October 14. The feet of Urquiza had long remaxed inactive at Montevideo, and declined making an attempt to pass the barteries on that making an attempt to pass the natterns of the listed, which commanded the channel of the Rie Phia. Early in October, General Guido, Minister from the Confederation, went to Montevideo to give energy and direction to movements. Several effects of the fleet were changed, and one or more on whom suspecion rested of "bargain and saie," there is the fleet were changed, and one or more on when suspicion rested of "bargain and sale," were thrown into prison. On the 14th October, the effort to pass was made. There were four steamers not two suiting vessels, the latter in tow. Upon exaing opposite the island, these six ve asks were exposed, in succession, to the ratking fire of more than thirty gams, and they occupied nearly two hears in passing. Three small vessels, belonging to the knaind, were nearly destroyed, while the damage done to the massing ships was light. Not one was the mand, were nearly destroyed, while he dainage dure to the passing ships was light. Not one was disabled, and though the cable by which one was towed, was cut by a cannon ball, and though the vessels passed within ten yards of the cannon's men h, there was not ne disabled. Both parties stherously conecal the actual amount of damage, b t one thing is certain, the island proved but very little athe way of passing, and the moral effect in

The vargard of the the two armes met on the 17th, tear the Arroyodel Medio, and after a short ski mish the Buenos Ayreau forces fell back. No cocided advantage was gained, except that the notal effect of so many small affairs, about the same time, tells powerfully upon the troops concerned.

Gen. Lepez, the son of Prezident Lopez of Para-

Gen. Lapez, the son of President Lopez of Paraguay, arrived here commissioned to offer the mediation of that Government. It was necepted, and high hepes of pence are already indulged. He aposphied to this Government to have a suspension of hestilities, which has been refused, though he urged it in a second note. Gen. Lopez is waited upon with great parade and makes a grand display. The elections in progress indicate that there will be no difficulty in selecting a successor for Gen. Urquize, whose term expires in November. The present Vice-President, Derqui, has thus far received nearly all the votes cast.

If the incubus of war were once really gone,

If the incubus of war were once really gone, this country would again flour sh greatly. Even as it is, the amount of hand sowed will be greatly increased this year, and the amount of wire sold for prairie fencing is almost incredible. One house has even, this year, sold over 100 tuns for that

PHILADELPHIA " UNION MEETING."

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. PRILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1859.

Let not the fearful array of solid communs, cape, small caps, italies, and exclamation points, which, in our city journels, tell the tale of the "Great Union Meeting at Jayne's Hall," on Wednesday night, mislead the sober judy ment of the public abroad as to the true character and purposes of the ascemblage. The dedge here was so well understood that its transparency scarcely deceived anybody but the very groonest of godgeous. The hopeiers collapse into which the recent State election has precipitated the sham-Democrey acreabouts, has been so pointfully polpable that the smallest straw of comfort was halled as a godsend by the Democratic engineers. The giorious cannoe of saving the Union, with the brilliant hope of galvanteng into a sepulchrid semblance of life a few jobtical forcile, was too fine a chance to let sine. And, under this charitable feeling, the shan-Democratic leaders have "gone and went and did it" with an amusing looseness. The track of getting up a meeting osten-bly "without distinction of party," but really to grind private axes for the managers of a desp rate party, was the programme restricted upon—a track actioner stratingly novel. But it was the only expedient left to the ain ble Committee of Arrangements to carry out their solister ends. Under the cover of a disinterested regard for the integrity of the Commonweath, they loyed to conceal the Democratic capital they were ever to make for the Spring municipal election. Cotton, Commerce, and the Hotel interest, were made to bleed most freely, and money was spent like water to learn in forth attingly the "mor ster" emerical meet. And yet, with all the preliminary parade, the committee of the dripping and bedr guide flags, the game were searcely worth the rrey acreabouts, has been so paintally palpable that And yet, wash all the preliminary parade, the booming of the big genes, and the flaunting of the dripping and ledr ggied flags, the game was scarcely worth the catalle. To tell the honest truth, the demonstration, namily, was a fizzle, though physically the most noisy

d muscular of meetings.

After all the Herculcule efforts spent upon the affair, it was no wonder that the people turned out on was to see what was really the unation. At the opening of the meeting, curiosity diew thousands who were seen had to even a the dreary shower of plantades, and the fearful rusting of spread-eagle eloquence. By 84 o'clock the room was not more than half fall, and the crowd then seemed a moving mass of uneasy spirits wancering to and fro without definite purpose. The nurroar of transping feet (there was not a single seat for a soinary spectater), of cat-calls, of yells, of hootings, of pariotic grouns, was like the din of bedlam, and fairly drowned the language of the speaker, so that even the suffering reporters could scarcely catch the semblance of an idea. A card in The Pathic Ledger has specially called "all friends of Gov. Wine" to be present; and so efficient force of claquers in the upper present; and su efficient force of claquers in the upper paleries gave colorable suspicion to the impression that "all the friends" had cordially needed the invita-

that "all the friends" had cordially heeded the invitation.

A glance at the speakers will give you a fair notion
of the animum of the meeting. Wm. B. Reed, a renegade When and present pet of the Administration,
or fed the resolutions, which are vapid to the lowest
degree of dathete duliness. The Hon. Josiah Radall, another renegade from his party, made the most
blatant declarations of vegard for the pears of Virguas, while, at the same breath, deneuncing Mayor
Heny ka not breaking up the peace of our own city
by line facing to sugaress the recent sympathy meeting at National Hall. (And let me here say parenthetically, that everybody here approves heartily the
declaration of our Mayor on that occasion—that "the
"right of free discussion in Philadelphia should be
preserved, if it should take all the troops in the
"Commonwealth to do it!") The Hon. Judge King,
long known as a Democrat of rampant Lecompton
prodivities, was a fitting confrere to these distinguished
puriods. Robert Tyler, anthor of the famous address
of the Democratic Executive Committee, which
a sunped the Lecompton Democracy at the last elecfiert, was cambid enough to admit the transparency of
the bread farce being played, and made the innocent
curf-ession:
"I am perfectly conscious that it would not be consistent with

"I am perfectly conscious that it would not be consistent with strict preparety or with good taste, to attempt to occupy your strention with observations suggested, no matter how maturally, by parrism melinations or exclusive party views. I trust imay wenture to say, however, without offense, that the party with maked himse the horse to be connected his ever been, and is now, a national party, and that it is willing and analous to constantly of the country with the true finance of our Canstitutional Union whesever they may be

charles J. Ingersell, whose Democracy is almost as old as the State-House, by way of a fine tribute to liberate of speach, referred to the traveling Abolition lecturers, and particularly to Wendell Phillips, who caght he said, "to be arrected as a traveling vagabound. [Apphane.] Those who do not concur in the sentiments of these Abolitionists should attend their sectures and hiss them down. He stated, as a law-yer, that it was the right of every man to go to a publicly advertised lecture and hiss down the speaker. [Cleers and apphane.] There was a loading case in the books that sustained this principle."

The Hon. Dicky Vaux, Benj. H. Brewster, Col. James Page, and last, though not lenst, the immortal Woice of the Poople"—William B. Rankin—all old stagers without whom a Democratic meeting would be a lame and impotent conclusion, also figured in the great drums. The rest of the performers played a mail a part that, even if they were the peers of Webster and Clay, they would have been completely actipated by the dazzling array of lasser lights.

Nobody with an atom of brains imagined that they have any particher issure of the Union just about here lassed, for every one disamionist in the city of Penn sylvania, we are quite some that Charleston or Richmons could produce easily a thousand. And yef with this palpable truth staring them right in the face, in early latting, a remaining them right in the face, in early latting, a remaining them right in the face, the platting are book, on the part of Southern disorsenters. As assured, however, that we breather finger now, that the great agony is over. Still, the whole town, as if unaware of the peril safely passed, in longhing outrigits, and well it may, at the conthing

declaration of Robert Tyler, that "although the Union "may have been in danger a month or two ago, it is no yet so!" So that the excepowering paramount cersion for the great recting, judged from the reacher stand-point of the brilliant son of brave Virgonia, does appear at this precent. But let us take a lare from this conferring assurance, and meanwhile await with due trazquillity the coming of the next "av ful crisis," when the old play will be revived, "regardless of expense."

Altha.

FROM THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

Buniness Correspondence of The N. Y. Tvibu

GREGORY, Nov. 22, 1859. Please fird inclosed a draft for \$20, which I end you for THE WEEKLY TRIBUSE. I believe this is the amount for a club of twenty subscribers, sent to one address. THE TRIBUNE, people must and will have in there mountains. No other paper so generally satisfles our people, be their politics want they may; and no other. I am persuaded, so well suits or so largely influences the melligence of the Great West. One of our steam quartz mills (Proser's) is finally in metion, doing a good business. Several others are in process of construction, and will be running as soon as Spring opens. Some fifteen or twenty tunnels are being driven into the base of mountains containing gold bearing quartz, and they will be prosecuted with vigorall the Winter. On the whole, mining progresse very satisfactorily, and, I believe, with fair prospect of paying results. In a radius of five or six mile-from this point (Gregory), the mentains are certainly very rich in the precions metals. Another section, o about the same area, and lying 25 miles due north, i much of the same character of formation, interspersed with gold-hearing quartz veins, and nearly of equarichness, though as yet less developed. These are the Boulder mines. Apart from these discoveries o marked character and value, the eastern slope of the Rocky Menntains presents a poor show for the precious influences the amelligence of the Great West. One of Roulder manes. Apart is a marked character and value, the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains presents a poor show for the precious metals, the formation everywhere too much resembling that of the granite mountains of New-Hampshire. But I have faith that rich and extensive auriferous deposits exist on the west side of the snowy range, and that they are to constitute the great gold attraction hither for years to come. Already, hundreds of tardy ettlers are wintering and mining successfully on the "Blue" and other trioutaries of the Colorado, Arkansas, and North Platte, and no doubt exists, but crowds will follow them next season, to share the usual vice-situdes of a mining life.

Yours truly,

O. P. PARKER.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.

To write an excellent comedy at this over-ripe period of theatrical crops-when diction, in all its simple and compound varieties, has been so reapt—when situations behind screens, under tables, in interior rooms, and it the face of the audience, have been so thoroughly garnaved-when monologue and dialogue, naturamess action or arristic attitudes have been so exhaustively thrushed out, until little else than the busks and straw of the laughing mure are left-is an eminent achievement. Tent eminence belongs to Sarling Coyne, the other of "Everybody's Friend," now performing at Wallsch's Theater. Of the characters in Sheridan's School for Scandal," it may be affirmed that every one is a wit-reflecting Sheridan hunself-from Sir Peter Teazle down to Trip. The same, nearly, may be said of all the personages in this councily. It is not-happily-in five, but in three acts. The three bave no surplusage. Every point is (artistically) natural; except a nose pulling incident, which must be consequed as jejune, and quire unworthy of the gentlemus in the play who commiss, or the gentleman who receives the outrage. Beyond this, we find nothing to object to, but everything to accept. The dialogue is case, easy, brithant, and reflective of the times—the hast an indispersable element of comedy. The "once upon a time" style may do for melo-drama, or for the immediate literature called tragedy (tragedy derived from our century dead) -but comedy must be a corrascation of who's whe, and what's what, within whatever sphere the author aims to circulate.

The plot of "Everybody's Friend" is so interwoven with the language and characterization, that a description of it would fail to convey an idea of the effect of the piece, and therefore we omit it. Suffice to say, that the scene is laid in fashionable life in England:that there is a young careless, money-spen fing hus-bard (Lester), who is tired of his economical, careful wite (Mrs. Ho-y), but being made jealous finally discovers her merits and beauties, and renews his affection:—a bashful lever (Brongham), who finds speech for a young widew (Miss Gannon) willing as Barkis: a militia officer (Walcot), a sort of snob, and a coward o boot, married to a widow (Miss Floyd), said widow, for certain reasons, keeping her former marriage, as well as the birth of a child, a secret from the second husband. Out of the intercourse and troubles of these parties we have a series of scenes, not one of which is dull, and a dialogue ever sparsling.

The play-bill informs us that the piece was most

anthusinstically received in London: so is it on its rep-Mrs. Hoey, Miss Ganuon, Mr. Wallack, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Walcot, renews its success. Mr. Walcot has the most unusing or eccentric part-that of the militia officer, Major Wellington de Boots-and he fully sustained his reputation. A most apprectative audience was present.

TRYATMENT OF RHEUMATISM .- A writer in The Medical Times recommends sulphur as highly efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism. He orders the whole of the affected limb to be encased in flannel, thickly sprinkled with precipitated sulphur; a bandage is applied over this, and the whole covered with oiled eilk or gutta percha, which has the effect of increasing the warmth and confining the vapor of the sulphur, and also obviating the disagreeable odor. This bandage should be constantly applied-absorption takes place. and the breath, cutaneous exhalations, &c., unmistaka-bly attest its presence. If the pain be situated where the above cannot be readily applied, substitute the compound sulphur ointment, which must be rubbed in for twenty minutes night and morning. When there is teverishness, acute pain, even when the limb is at rest, and the skin dry and inactive, no relief results from this treatment; but where there are no symptoms of active disease, and the pain is of a dull aching character, felt chiefly when the limb is in motion, and the skin acts freely, no external application proves serviceable. In very chronic cases, which have resiste the usual treatment, success will often follow if the limb be covered with sulphur, and over this a flannel bandage and wadding be applied; this should not be disturbed for some days, so that the sulphur may be-

EXCITEMENT ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARY-EXCITEMENT ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARK-LAND.—It was runnred about town yesterday that another Abolition and negro insurrection had broken out in Eabot County, Md.; that the country people were in the greatest consternation, had described their homestends and flocked into the towns of Easton and hemesteads and flocked into the towns of Easton and St. Michael's in great numbers. It was also currently reported that two hundred and fifty guns had been dis-covered secreted on Peaker's Island, and that a large body of slaves was prepared at a moment's notice to pounce flown upon the whites and massacre them. As a matter of course, little credence was given to the rumors—many of which were of the wilded character. An investigation, however, showed that the people of An investigation, however, showed that the people of Talbot are in a state of considerable excitement, and that many of these reports, and others much more exaggerated, had obtained currency and belief among them. At Easton and St. Michael's a number of families had congregated from the surrounding country, having their houses shut up and deserted. Armed rairols guard the country, while all the towars and villages have bosics of armed men ready for the insur-

lages have bosses of armed men ready for the insurgents.

**E's learn from Capt. Beckworth, of the schoole Peri, of this city, that the stampede and excitemen originated with a negro woman belonging to William Townsend, esq., who resides some five mics from St. Michaela. According to her story, she was met by two strange men, who, after threatening her life I she betrayed them, told her that if Brown was hung at Charlestown, a large number of whites and blackwere combined to lay the whole County of Talbot in ashes, murder the white people, carry off all the morey, etc. This ridiculous story, told by the negro vacuum, gainea eredence, and Mr. Townsend fled to St. Michael's. The slarm then became general, and hence the thousand and one rumser affect at present. Capt. Eschworth also states that the story of the 250 muskets on Peaker's Island is entirely unfounded.

[Bellicore Americas, Thirday.

THE UNION PERRIES.

The Common Council of No v. York having decided e sell the leaves of the Brooklyn Ferres, now beid by it e Union Ferry Company (which expire on the let of May next), in the course of this month, the people of Brooklyn and New-York have a vital in crest to knowing who will purchase the privilege of running there terries for the next ten years, and what guaranty will be exacted that the public will be properly account modated at the lowest remunerative fare. It has been decided to sell the leases of all these ferries together. Whether this is the wisest course we will not under take to decide. The public, however, rarely favo menopolier, finding their advantage in heal by compe-tition. The Union Company and their friends assert that were each ferry to be run independently, only one or two of them would be remunerative, while several of the others would cost all that they earned, and some of them would prove a positive loss.

There are plenty of people of means, however, who would be willing to take Fulton Ferry and run it at a cent, furnishing just us good and quite us speedy transit as now; and we apprehend that few capitalists would besitate to de the same with Hamilton avenue Ferry, while at two cent fares South street, Wa'l street, and Catharine street Ferries could be made to pay a fair per centage of profit.

It is true that although the present proprietors of here Ferries charge a high rate of fare, they also afford fair accommodations to the public. Their boats are substantially built, and well fitted for the service. and the trips are made as regularly as circumstances will allow.

In former years the ferries were conducted by different companies. The Catharine Ferry was run for two cents per passenger. The same rate of fare was charged on the Fulton, South, and Hamilton-avenue Ferries. The spirit of opposition induced the Fulton Ferry Company to reduce the fare to one cent, which had the effect of attracting nearly all the business of the Catharine Ferry, then owned by Mesers. Smith & Buckley. The Montagne Ferry was subsequently established, but the proprietors failed to make it pay-It was about this time that Mr. C. P. Smith conceived the idea of consolidating all the companies, and establishing a uniform rate of fare. This was consummated, and the Union Ferry Co. was the result. Under the direction of Mr. Smith, a number of improvements were made, and better facilities for the traveling public have been afforded. New boats have been built, in every way superior to the old ones, and at nearly double the expense. Gas has been introduced, and in fact every provision appears to have been made for the comfort and convenience of the public at large, and due precaution is taken to prevent accidents, few of which occur, considering the immense amount of travel. In regard to the question, whether a uniform rate of fare could or would be sustained on all the ferries now in operation, were they owned by different proprietors, the Union Ferry people say:

proprietors, the Union Ferry people say:

"The Fulton Ferry is a source of great profit. About 30,000 persons cross and recross it every day all the year round. An equal number cross all the other ferries in the aggregate; and therefore the income of each, according to this estimate, would be narely sufficient to sustain them separately. There is now one well-appointed workshop for all repairs. In the event of a separation, each company would be under the necessity of establishing a workshop of their own. Under consolidation, the income of the Fulton Ferry is made to sustain those that cannot sustain themselves, and all parts of the city are nearly equally well asand all parts of the city are nearly equally well ac-commodated. It therefore these are facts, it is evident that if the company, as now exist frig. is dissolved, those ferries that could not leg, is disrolved, those ferries that could not sostain themselves at two cents would be compelled to diminish their accommodations, charge a higher fare, or suspend altogether. The Fulton Ferry could sustain itself at one cent. It is barely possible the Hamilton Ferry might, but the South, Montague and Catharine Ferries could not, if all were kept going. It is, therefore, apparent that the fares for these ferries would of necessity have to be raised, and that the fares for these ferries would of necessity have to be raised, and that ries would of necessity have to be would cause a diversion of a great portion of their would cause a diversion of a great portion of their parsengers to the Folton Ferry, which is even now parsengers to the Folton Ferry, which is even now passengers to the Fulton Ferry, which is even mover-crowded. With an increase of one-third more travel the effect can easily be imagined. It is obvious, therefore, that uniform rate of fare and equal accommodation can only be afforded as long as consolidation is maintained, unless, as is advocated in some quarters, the cities should take charge of the former and make them free."

This proposition, however acceptable to Brooklyn,

would hardly meet with a favorable consideration or the part of New-York-at least not as long as there is danger of depreciating the price of vacant loss up town. A one-cent rate of fare would be universally acceptable to Brooklyn, and do more for her advancement than anything else. The only question is, Can such a rate of fare be maintained on all the ferries? It is believed by persons well acquainted with the subject that it can, and efforts will not be lacking to urge the New-York Common Council to take the matter into serious consideration. Committees of the Common Council of both cities have recently been have discussed day. They met at the City Hall; but the New-York Committee not being ready for business, the conference was adjourned to Tuesday evening next. The Brooklyn Committee ask to have the terms of sale, as published, altered in this respect, namely: That no greater rate of fare shall be charged by the lessees of sa d ferries than was charged in 1854, for which the City of Brooklyn will guarantee to New York that the lease of these ferries, ir sold in connec tion on terms of one cent fare, shall not be disposed of at a less rate than the annual rental now received by New-York for the same. This the Committee claim to be advantageous to each locality, and it seems to them that it cannot be rejected by New-York. The Committee does not desire to have the ferries separated, or new companies formed, but that they shall be sold in one lease, and that no more than one cent for foot pas-

sengers shall be charged.

The resolutions directing the sale of the ferries stipplate that they shall be sold in one lease at public and tion, and to the same parties who will be obliged to sustain them at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one is to work a forteiture of the lease. This will secure a continuance of the consolidated company, (whether composed of the same individuals or not), and while it provides trat the fares shall be no higher, we need not expect that they will be any lower unless the Brook-

lyn Committee succeed in earrying their point. The commutation system was abolished on the plea of protecting the Company from imposition which it was said had been practiced to so great an extent as to have become a decired drawback to their income. This excuse, however, was upon a par with the preone to two cents, because of the high price of cost. Wien the price of coal fell, the fare did not fall with it. Had the Company enforced compliance with their simple rule requiring each passenger to show ais ticket on entering the gate, the alleged frauds would have been checked. But they preterred to avail themselves of the paltry pretext to abolish the commuting privilege altogether. Residents of old Brooklyn therefore have

Pult's street, N. Y , \$19,000; Catharine street' \$10,000; and Fulton street, Brooklyn fowned by New York), \$16,000 -making in all \$50,000. New-York receives for this property an annual rental of \$56,000, being the sum paid for the lense of the Consolidated Ferries per year. This goes to show that New-York an actual loser in a financial point of view.

The following figures will show to what extent the Directors of the Union Ferry Company are interested in maintaining affairs as they now stand. It is a statement of the number of shares held by each;

Shares.	Amount.		Amoun
errepent 1	#100	Stramhan 20	#2,W
273 1	100	How 20	2.0
orthington 1	100	Morse 53	5.3
teham 1	100	Lewis 30	2,0
II 5	500	Bavils 1	18
B 20	2 000	Cheflin	35,0
g-gw 19		Smith (President).249	24,90
upt 10		Control of the Contro	
The propert arres	her of St	ockholders is	508
Of the Property little	and Fren	rates bold	112

More than half the stock is owned by persons residng ourside of both cities.

The rule of the Consolidated Ferry lease is advertised by the Controller of New-York to take place at the City Hall of that City on Saturday, the 17th inst., at o'clock p. m. Let us hope that the leases will h sold to those who will run the ferries as safely, speediy and cheaply as possible. It is anthoritatively conneed that Mr. C. P. Smith, President of the Union Ferry Co., member of the Peck Slip Ferry Co.; Mr. James Murphy, President of the Rooseveit-treet Ferry, sided by leading Directors in the several Companies among them Mr. George Law, of the latter, have been negotiating for some time, to effect the consolidation of the whole of the East River Ferries in one organizaion, based, of course, upon the contingency of securing the lease of the terries, to be sold on the 17th. There appears to be little doubt that some plan of consolidation will be effected; but whether the interests of the public will be secured by such a course, remains to be

CITY ITEMS.

After several days of cold, wet, and splashy weather, truitful of coids and general discomfort, we are pre more blessed with a return of sunshine, and a release from mud. Yesterday the atmosphere was dry, sharp, and brasing, and in spite of the slippery, e-covered pavements, the fair pe lestrans in Broadway were as numerous and brilliant as ever.

The monster photographs of Mesers. Marsh & Haves will be exhibited in the Chapet of the Hone for the Friendless, this evening, for the benefit of that Insti-

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS .- W. Reid Gould has just published a usesful compendium of the duties and powers of Commissioners of Deeds, with forms, accoroing to the laws of the State.

FAIR OF THE SISTERS OF MERCY .- Now that the xcitement of the election has subsided, and the weather has become pleasant once more, the Sisters of Mercy hope to attract a large attendance at their Fairs in the Academy.

NEW-YORK CRICKET CLUB DINNER -The members of this Club and their friends close the cricket season this evening with their annual dinner, at Richardson & McLeod's, corner of Pearl street and Maiden lane.

TESTIMONIAL TO COL. DURYEE.-The service of plate subscribed for by the merchants of New-York, for Col. Duryee, when he retired from the Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment, has been completed by Tiffany, at whose store it may be seen for a few days. The principal piece is a large salver weighing one hundred nd firty ounces of standard silver, and beautifully ornamented. In the center, surrounding the inscription is a wreath, Peace and Commerce embracing the northern regions and tropics, represented by the fir tree and tropi al fruits. The edge is a carved wreath, with shields bearing the coat of arms of the Colonel, the Regiment and the State. The flags are engraved to represent the National, Regimental and State flags. In the center is the following in-cription: "To Colonel A. Duryee, this testimonial is presented by his fellow-citizens as a may of 'sheir appreciation of his solline-like small ies, and of the valuable services rendered by the Seventh Regiment. National flund, during the cleven years he com-nanded it. New-York, 1850."

Then there are two massive silver pitchers weighing one bundred and thirty-five onuces, and of a capacity d ope gallon each, and bandsomely decorated with flags and other univery devices; six affver goblets a eighing eighty onners, which are also finely engraved, tearing devices of flags and stie de; and one Fiemish shaped tankerd and stand, weighing twenty-eight onces, also richty embed-sted.

The cost of the entire service is \$1,500. This sum was procured by votontary donations of not less than ifty dollars such, obtained from the mer, hants of New-

Tellany also has on exhibition a richly ornamented alver, the most elegant work of art ever produced in his country. In the center is ergraved a copy of Rosa Sonhenr's "Horse Par," which is finely execued, the light and chade being accurately represented, the most difficult part of engraving on silver.

By THE PERSIA -Among the passengers by the teamer Persia, which arrived yesterday, were Mr. F. L. Olmsted, Architect and Superintendent of Central Park; Mr. F. G Young of this city, and Miss Mc Intosh, the well-known anthoress.

PRESENTATION OF A BANNER -Last evening & banner was presented to the original Brewers' and Coopers' Guard, Capt. Kress, by their lady friends, at the Metropolium Rooms. The presentation was made by Mis Josephine Schaefer, on behalf of the ladies. It was embroidered by Mrs Francis Klein.

MILITARY .- The first meeting of the new organiz

tion known as Company E, 9th Regiment, was held last evening in the Armery of the State Guard, No 481 Broadway. Capt. Atterbary in the chair. Remarks were made by Lient. Coppinger relative to the flattering progress the Company had already made, having a center centaining 38 names including commissioned officers. Under date of the 1st in-t. Adjutant-G-p. Townsend issued orders for the organization of this Company of Artillery to be designated as Company E. The commissioned officers are as follows: Capt. Win. A terbury, First Lieut, John B. Coppinger, Se and Lieut, Ed. P. Sanderson, Third Lieut, John Mocks, jr.

The 9th Regiment, under command of Col. Van Buren, was started a few months ago through the exertions of Lieut. Coppinger, formerly of the City Guard, and it now numbers five companies, A. B. C. D. and E. Companies 4. B. and C. were formerly known as the City Guard, State Guard, and Swiss Guard. From the rapid progress the Regiment has already made, and the per-evering energy with which its interests are pressed forward, it is evident that at ne distant day it will occupy a prominent position among the military organizations of our city.

recease. But they preferred to avoid the members of the better to abolish the communing privilege to altogether. Residents of old Brooklyn therefore have to pay a much larger sams for ferringe than those who live in the East-un District. On the Williamsburgh ferries, where the distance to be traveled is three times as great as that of any of the Umon ferries, the privilege of commuting at the rate of \$10 a year, is free to slit who choose to uvail themselves of it. And the choose the choose to uvail themselves of it. And the choose the choose to uvail the uvail the choose the choose to uvail the choose the

deed men ! sunk upon the floor, and almost instantly expired. Mr. Arnold had long been a loading man in the ten persice novement, and it was mainly through his exertion- that a number of rum-shops in the neighborhood had been closed up. His bie had been threatence before but he al cays said that he would fight for the temperance cause if he died for it. Previous to his murder, various depredations had been committed up n the property of other leading temperance advocates, and it was supposed at the time that Mr. Arnold was murdered by the same ruffians. Two persons saw the murderer standing near the window just previous to the shooting, but up to the prese t time no clue to his whereabouts had been discovered. Sheriff Taylor of Kent County came for the prisoner, and on Wednesday attention started for home, having Capron in custody. The accessed will be locked up to await the action of the Grand Jury of that county. A gentleman who knows the accused informs us that he ab-conded from Phenix, R. I., where he drove an ox tesm, soon after the murder, leaving his wife, and taking another woman with bim instead. That fact may account for his assuming a false name. It was also said that he had a con-iderable sum of money with him when he decamped. The murder is believed to have been committed at the instigation of a gang of runsellers in the country, and the supposition is that Capron, from his associations, may have become acquainted with some of the circumstances; but those weo know him think that he is altogether too weakminded to commit such a crime.

THE VOTE FOR MAYOR AND CORPORATION COUNSEL.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: There is an error in the reports of all the daily papers in regard to the vote cast for Mr. Opdyke for Mayor. It should be 21,716, instead of 22,716, which will show that the American vote which was cest for Pinkney went in a body for Wood. The vote for Solemon L. Hull appears to have been 21,914, which shows him to have run slightly ahead of Mr. Opdyke, and not below, as New York, Dec. 8, 1859.

How the Haveneyer Men helped to Elect Wood.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Bin: Mr. A., Tammany Havemeyer-man, on Election day, called on Mr. B., supposed to be of the same stripe. Mr. a. handed Mr. B. the sum of Twelve Dollars to be invested in votes for Have meyer. Mr. B., however, not having the fear of Tamfor Havemeyer. Mr. B., nowever, not making use the common periors his eyes felt quite indignant; but, smothering his indignation, went forth to the battle-field, and with the said Twelve Dollars secured twelve votes, good and true, for Fernando Wood. Capital investment that, for Tammany, wasn't it? Wealdn't it be interesting to know how much more was invested. in the same way?

REAL ESTATE. - The following sales were made yes terray by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.; 2 lots on the south-eacouner of 2d av. and 13d-st., size of both 40x25, for \$4.500, house and lot on the south side of 44th-st., 65 feet east of 11th-av 15a80.5, for \$2.500.

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleeckeret. Hotinay Presents.
Itomatters, superband supropriate style of picture for Holiday Fresents. Also, Imperial Photographs, Ministers, Amprovires, and Dagrenneoutres.

> BARTHOLF'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES, No. 434 Broadway, Corper Howard et., N. Y.

TAYLOR'S SALOON, BROADWAY,

This Saloon will be found one of the best and most convenient plays in the city for merchants to dine. The lower, or Fountain saloon, is kept especially for and is peculiarly adapted to this purpose, having large and commodition tables, and being quiet and reflired. The bill of fare is the largest in the city, and at the case time the most commission, in the saloon is a superior of the contract of t

MFRCHANTS from abroad, and others, will find the FHERNOLOGICAL MERGER of FOWLER & WELLS. 200 Broadway, an interesting place to visit, as it contains busts, skulls and portraits of the noted men of the world. Examinations daily.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOSHTA F. BRIDGE, M. D., offers his professional services, at his rooms, in the Graceberg matitution, No. 32 Parkrow, New-York, Irregularities and tiseaums of Wimen, of cerry deterription, Consumption, chronic and malignant diseases (both local and constitutional), are skillfully and successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 1, and 3 to 4.

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winslow's Scotts on Sixty are now used every year in the United States for hildren Tecthing, with never-falling success. Belief is immediate and certain. Only 20 cents a hottle.

A CLEWRY EXECUTION .- A slave named Green was hung last Friday at St. Joseph. Mo., for mordering his master, F. M. Wright. The St. Joseph West, in giv-

master, F. M. Wright. The St. Joseph West, in giving an account of the execution, says:

"The rope being finally adjusted, the pin was knocked out, and the victim dropped through the trap deer; but owing to some mistake in tying his hands, le was enabled to catch the rope and draw himself upon the scaffold again. His hands were then tied behind him, and after some time spent in preparation, he was let fall the second time. This time he fell about four feet, and was killed almost instantly, scarcely moving a limb or a muscle."

Markets—Carryclly Reported For The N. Y. Taisune.

ASHES—The market is steady, the demant good; rates of 100
bble Pots at ±5 12, and 50 bble. Pearls at ±5 25.

EEE WAX is slightly better; sales of 1,000 fb. Western at

te., cash. CUP2 ON.—The market has been active and steady; sales of ,080 bales, including 4,000 in transitu. We quote as follows: When the accessive active. Uplands. Florida. Mobile, N.O. & Tex.

enles of small lots of new Jersey at \$4, and \$4.30 for Brandy-wine. But have at Flour is in demand at \$2 122,24.2 275 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by 10c B.

First continue dull, but prices are sustained.
FRUMS—Tales have been made of 250 bags Filberts at \$5c. GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet and is lower for most times, choice White excepted; the arrivate are moderate, but the stock diberal; the inquiry is entirely for milling, the sales are 2.50 bath. 6 made 1 the at \$1.22, \$0.00 bath, 600 White do, at \$1.42, \$0.00 bath, 2000 bath, 2000

spy per Calentta Line ed is quiet, buyers being unwil

Marketa ... Reported by Telepropt,
Argusta, Iec. 2.—Cotton unchanged; sales today, 180

Argusta, Ive. 1.—Cotton unchanged; sales today, 1.00 be vs.

by trade Pec. 8.—6 p. m.—Flour in fair demand and stocky sales 1.006 bbis. at \$4.75 m 4.50 for stars from spring Wheel, 1.006 bbis. at \$4.75 m 4.50 for stars from spring Wheel, 1.006 bbis. at \$4.75 m 4.50 for stars in the pair \$5.50 m 4.50 for stars it is pair \$5.50 m 4.50 for stars it is pair \$5.50 m 4.50 for stars it is pair \$5.50 m 4.50 for stars in the stars and Obio \$5.70 m 4.50 for the stars. Where the pair of the p

ats. No shipments.

Prillaparitella. Pec. 0.—Frorm quiet at 65 250-25 21, 12.2.—Feier 7,000 bush. at 61 772-61 43 for White and 1 200-61 27 for Bed. Conn.—Sales 5,000 bush. at 26 for how ellow. Oats better; seles at 43-344c. Waisky stoody at 1221-2.

BOW. OATS better; tales in the state of the

CHARLESTON, Dec. 7 .- Corron tregular; sales to-day, 5,000 bales. P.-Cotton-Sales to-day 7,000 bales; sales of the week, 19,100 bales, at a decline of ic.; good Middlings, 1012 104c. SAYANAH, Dec. T.-COTTON unchanged; sales to-day, 500

bales.

Fee. 8.—COUTON murket depressed; sales to-day 805 bales; sales of the week 10.000 bales. receipts hast week 74 500 bales, against 14 fee the same the last year; increased receipts, 4,500 bales; receipts of all feathern perts ahead of last year, 202,000 bales; receipts of all feathern perts ahead of last year, 202,000 bales. To the contract of the contract Tolepo Pec. 8-Flore very dull at \$52\$5 50 for extras

OATS quiet.
PRIDLEY, Dec. 8.—FLOUR active. WHEAT steady at \$1200 \$123. RECEIVED 230 bbls. Flour. No shipments.
Forms Bee, 8.—Corrow; sales to-day, 5,500 bales; holders are willing sellers. Middling 10jc.
At 21124. Fec. 8.—COTTON: sales to-day, 250 bales at unchanged prices. EXCHANGES.

NEW-CRIEANS, Dec. 7.—Sight Exchange on New York, ; **

oem prem.
Phil april pria Dec. 2.—Sight exchange on New-York, par
to i Weem premium.
Chicago, Dre. 2.—Sight Exchange on New-York unshanged.
FORT OF BOSTON AND CHARLESTOWN.
Monthly Statement of the Value of Imports and Exports of
Goods. Wares, and Merchandise, entered during the month of
Complex 15.92.

SPECIES OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE. . \$1,971,871 ... \$03,054 ... 1,191,056 Total Imports..... \$8 MI, MI Femeric merchandise.
For-ign merchandise, dutiable.
For-ign merchandise, free.
Specie and bullion. 106,890 82,785 492,855 Merchandise withd'n from warehouse for consumpt'u. 177,943

Total by All Routes, Dec. 8.-7,810 bbis. Flour, Wheet 42 750 do Cuts. 1,202 do. Corn. 240 bbis. Corn pags. Provisions. 270 do. Whisky, 65 do. Lard, 14 do.

Sandy Hook ... 6:67 | Gor felend, 6:57m | Holl-Gate 9 16

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORK Dac. &

Aspins Marroy, Rey west Broads a Festia, County, Lord, Aspinswill Tappen & Marbuck. Febooners—Ann. Cole, Fetersburg J. Huntsr; A. J. DeRossett, Tucker, With ington, Jonas Saith & Co.; Alma Scott, Windsor, A. Smithers & Co.; M. E. Parmise, Gaskill, Whimington; Cabes, Handbon Boston, J. W. McKee; Atlantic, Rathbun, Edenton, Van Brunt & Slaght.

Steamship Persia (Br.), Judhina Liverpool Nov. 26, mdss, and pass to E. Innard. Arr. at 6:45 a. m.

Phip Cultivator Russell, Liverpool Oct. 23, mdss, and 312 pass to Williams & Gulon. Nov. I, Charles Creger of Prussia, a seaman fell from the maintopnall yard overboard and was lost; 2 th, Charles Maile of England: a passenger. fell overboard, and was drown medicine. 7. 30 milles E. of Fire Island, signaled brig Young Republic attention E. Fark Sultana, Watson. Smyrna Sept. 26, and Gibraitar Oct. 3, fruit 4 -, to it. M. Brangiotte. On Thursday morning off Sandy Pock was run faste by solar Abbington fol Egg Harbort, outward bound which stove in the starboard bulwarks forward; carried away foretopnall yard. &c.: the other. was out down forward had both gaff shocks sails split, and received other damager; she an instead and will be compelled to return for repairs; one of her mehoes a single in board the bank, where it still remains.

Barl Sea Duck (of Pattamouth, N. B.), Peabody, waisage Oct. 9; passed Gibraikar Oct. 17, fruit 4c., to Gomme, Wallick Co. For the last four days had dense for Dec. 2, lat. 27 55, low. 72 62, passed ship Emperse (of Searsport), bound S.

Brig Jeffa ther 1 Chisholm, Mailland, N. S., 12 days, postatore to D. R. Fewalf.

Schr. Dolphin. Echer, Huntington 1 day, in ballast to masser. Schr. Lowisa Dver. Cottrall Rockland 4 days, lines to masser. Schr. Lowisa Dver. Cottrall Rockland 4 days, lines to masser. The ship Young America, from Son Francisco, is anchored on the start of the control of the Complement of the start of the Schr. Dolphin. Echer. Huntington 1 day in ballast to masser. Schr. Lowish Achon, Merrilla Rockland 4 days, lines to masser. The ship Young America, from Son Francisco, is anchored on.

BF LOW—One ship and two barks. The ship Young America, from San Francisco, is anchored on

the bar.

SAILED-Steamship Huntaville. Savannah; ships Revenue,
Antwerp: Robin Hood. San Francisco: Flying Cloud. Londons,
W.m. Teprestt, Ilverpool: barks Wave Crest, Mobile; Stampede, Marseilles brig Katshdin. Pensacola.

WIND-During the day, from N. N. W. to N. W., and frest.

FORT LAFAYFTTE, Dec. 3, sumset.—A bark in low of the Under writer, near Quarantine. No other inward bound vessels in eight. Ship Revenue, for Antwerp, passed down at 11 a.m.; all p Robin Heed for San Francisco, at 12 m.; thip Flying Cloud, for Loudon, at 2:75; ship Wm. Tapacot, for Liverpool, at 3:60 p. m. Wind fresh from N.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. 8, sumed.—One ship in the Offing; a ship and a bark anchored outside the bar; all bound in. Wind a gale from N. W.; weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, Dec. and shall bound in. Wind a gale from N. N. W.; weather clear.

SANDY HOOK, Dec. 8, surset.—One ship anchored inside Sandy Hook and one ship and a bork at anchor inside the bar, oend in. Wind a gale from N. N. W.; weather clear.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—Art. ship Admiral, and bark Europe, ron I Derpaol.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec T.-Arr. ship Esmeralda from Liver, cool; barks Now Light, from Rio Janetic; Laurs, from Hoston.

Capt. Munitary, the Underwriter's agent, has arrived at the wreek of the Er brig "cilicitor, and reports her full of water lier salls and yards have been stripped and landed on the beach; er cargo is all damaged but as soon as the weather moderates as than pr will be made to dischare bort, and ship it to New-York, and then an attempt will be made to save the vessel.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD -For PHILA